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WHOLE NUMBER 18,540.

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS

Senate Now Is More

APPEAL

Favorably Disposed To-

ward It.

Tells Governor of California

That People's Fears Are

Groundless.

Washington, D. C., February 23 .-

opposition to it at the session to-day,

Several far Western Senators, however,

ter, and especially to ascertain the

sentiments of their constituents after

they had had time to understand the

Secretary of State Knox had a long

Governor by himself and the Secretary

tions upon the immigration of Japan-

resterday caused by a misunderstand-

ling of the effect of the Japanese

Johnson Replies to Taft.

Sacramento, Cal., February 23.—Governor Johnson to-day sent to the Legislature a message on the Japanese situation. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. After

mittee on Federal Relations. After quoting a telegram received from President Taft to-day, the message said:
"In response to the telegram of the President, I to-day wired him as follows:

lows:
"Have your telegram of this date.

arrangement existing between our government and Japan gave to us exclusion, and it was this desideratum, I stated, was desired by our people. Am I at liberty to make the statement to the press and the Legislature that the assurance and undersstanding with Japan are the same as heretofore existed and under which we have been assured evaluation has resulted?

assured exclusion has resulted?
"'I have refrained thus far from making any public statement, and will not do so except with your permission. There seems to be a belief here that the contemplated treaty will alter the contemplated treaty will alter

Impression and would greatly appre-

The message then quoted telegrams

treaty does not affect the immigration question, and said:
"I am just in receipt of the following telegram from the President:
"If treaty is ratified as proposed by me, arrangements and assurances

by me, arrangements and assurances that have heretofore existed in respect to Japanese immigration will more certainly secure existing status than the old treaty, and you are at liberty to say so on my authority."

The President of the United States, the California delegation in Congress and the Republican majority in the Legislature were attacked in the State Senate during debate over the proposed treaty. Senator Caminetti, a Democrat, to-night declared:

Democrat, to-night declared:
"Unless we get action, there will
be a mass-meeting of people of this
State. On Saturday night, there will

be 300,000 persons on the streets of San Francisco, celebrating the winning of the Panama Pacific Exposition. We can have the mass-meeting then."

No Date for Vote Fixed.

Washington, February 23.—No vote was taken on the Lorimer case in the United States Senate to-day, nor could a date for such a vote be fixed. Senator

(Continued on Third Page.)

ciate any statement you may wire me for transmission to our Legisla-ture."

ese laborers. He asks the Governor to

conference with Senator Hale, and, it

yesterday, is said to

nature of the treay.

asked further time to study

MAKES AN

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911.

PRICE TWO CENTS

BOARD CALLED BY RORER JAMES TO **MEET ON MONDAY**

Question of Reinstating V. M. I. Cadets May Be Discussed.

GENERAL NICHOLS AGAINST LENIENCY

Holds Informal Conference With Members, and Tells Public That Mistaken Sense of Class Obligation Was at Bottom of Student Trouble.

Rorer A. James, of Danville, presis ment of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, last night ing of that body to take place Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the office of the State Commissioner of Insurance, Capitol building. General Charles J. Anderson, member of the board, was advised of this by Mr. James over the long distance telephone

Informal Conference.

General E. W. Nichols, superintendent of the V. M. I., last night was
present at an informal conference of resident members of the board held in the Westmoreland Club, when the recent dismissal of seventy-seven members of the third class was discussed. In his official capacity he said that the expelled stud nts should not be reinstated. From a personal standpoint, he deplored the action which was necessary on his part, and declared that the conjuct of the cadets was due to a missuided sense of honor and

preient at the session inrluded General Nichols, Adjutant-General Sale, General Chas J. Anderson, J. D. Egglest n. superintendent of the State Department of Public Instruction, and Joseph Button, State Insurance Commissioner General Nichols was in Richmond lut a few hours, being en

General Vichola's Statement. General Niciols was not inclined to discuss the subject for publication, but in view of the announcement of presence in Richmond yesterday dictated a statement setting forth his position from a personal and indivi-

The third class," said the superin-"was composed of a fine set of young men. Their conduct previous their actions which led to their xpulsion, was exemplary. All of them o be especially commended for is said, succeeded in convincing the voluntary stand with respect to Maine Senator that his objections to the practice of hazing. This class was the treaty on the tariff side were not uniformly free from this. These con- well founded. The immigration quesditions make it so much more deplor- tion is said to have been the question able that they should have so far most discussed at the executive sesforgotten themselves as to enter into a sion this afternoon. combination to defy authority. Their act strikes at the very fundamental principles of the government of the institution.

"Many have been to see me since their dismissal, and all are regretful of their hasty action.

'A mistaken sense of class obligation was at the bottom of the trouble A large majority were led astray by a false sense of honor."

Question of Money. The report that General Nichols had refused to allow boys to draw out of any relaxation of the recent restric- for the advance proposed. money from the institution's treasury, according to members of the board who were present at the conference. has caused a false public impression. The funds deposited in the treasury of the school are placed there by the cadets' parents or guardians, and may be withdrawn only upon a signed order of the latter. It was not within the power of the superintendent to permit the boys to withdraw money which to defray their expenses home. To meet this situation, it was explained by Mr. Button, General Nichols instructed all of the boys to wire their parents or guardians for permission to

The question of reinstatement of the expelled seventy-seven or any of their number has caused considerable speculation. What will be done can-

Though Mr. James has assigned no reason for the meeting of the board, there is no doubt that it is for the purpose of considering this matter.

Opposed to Reinstatement. In his official capacity, General Nichols is opposed to the reinstatement of the cadets. "It is leniency of this kind in past cases of misconduct which led up to the present trouble," he said. Members of the board anticipate a lively session. Most of them have already been besieged by parents of the youths who were sent home with ap-

plications and petitions pleading for

From what can be gathered actual reinstatement is not likely. It understood that the dismissed cadets may be permitted to apply for admission at the next term of the V. M. I., next September. This will give the authorities time to investigate past records in order that they may be accepted or rejected.

CONDITIONS AGAIN NORMAL

Last of Dismissed Cadets Leave for

Their Home. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lexington, Va., February 23.—All is again quiet at the Virginia Military Institute, and affairs have resumed their normal status. Not the particle of disorder has been heard, nor has a bomb been fired since the dismissal of the seventy-seven cadets of the third class on Monday afternoon. The three third class men who were implicated in the mutiny, but availed themselves of the opportunity offered to all of returning to their duties before the publication of the orders of dismissal. have been given perhaps the heaviest penalty assigned to cadets in the history of the institute. The non-commissioned officer was reduced to ranks,

missioned officer was reduced to rank the privates were given twenty-five (Continued on Seventh Page.)

RAILROADS REFUSED INCREASE OF RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Rules Against Them in Eastern and Western Cases. NO NECESSITY FIND Carriers Now Must Cancel All Advances and Restore Former Tariffs.

Washington, D. C., February 23.— The Interstate Commerce Commission decided against the railroads in both the "Pastern" and the "Western" rate coses. The decision, eagerly awaited by roads and shippers alike, was banded down late this afternoon. Proin official classification territory, aggregating among all the railways in the territory approximately \$27,000,000 n year, were disapproved by the com-

In the case involving the increase by the railroads in Western trunk line territory, the commission also declin-ed to approve the proposed advances in

Restore Former Rates. The carriers in both cases are ancel, on or before March their advanced tariffs and restore oir former rates, which are the rates now in effect. If this requirecomplied with, the commission will issue a formal order suspending the proposed advances and and ugly word rang out, Delegate for at least two years.

sion of Texas against the Atchison. a nearby desk.
Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and The big Ains. other carriers, known popularly as the Southwestern rate case, the commission declined to disturb the commodrates or the first-class rates complained of. The defendants are ordered, however, to reduce the second-class to restore the rates in effect before the increased rates were published.

In brief, this is the disposition made by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the most important case ever brought to its attention. In a sense, the decisions were in the nature of a surprise to railroad officials and other ceedings closely, a majority of whom believed the commission would grant some increase to the Western lines if

After considering exhaustively whole subject, however, from every the case of some of the roads, an inis known as the Eastern case, the commission was embarrassed by the admitted fact that several of the lines territory were paying good dividends upon existing rates, while other carriers in the same territory were barely able to make both ends

entered a powerful plea for increased revenue in order that they might have That the practical effect of the additional money to put into improvetreaty in that respect is not at all ments and betterments, which would rose to a shout—"I also want it to show what the people of the Pacific coast enable them to handle with greater that I was called a llar." evidently have assumed it to be, and facility the constantly increasing trafthat their fears are groundless, was the fic of the country.

essence of a telegram sent to-day by In withholding its approval of the President Taft to Governor Johnson, proposed increases, the commission of California. The President assured holds—and its decision in both the Governor Johnson that the treaty and Eastern and Western cases was unanithe accompanying documents are ex- mous-that the carriers did not in the actly as they were explained to the proceedings sustain what the law imposes upon them, i. e., the burden of of State, and that there is no danger proof that absolute necessity existed

After considering fully the question of just how far rates properly can be explain the truth of the matter to the increased on account of the extremely California Legislature, believing that expensive improvements required by the resolution adopted by that body the passenger service on the lines and of analyzing thoroughly the financial and operating methods of several important Eastern roads, including the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central, the opinion concludes:

> 'It seems plain that they have not sustained the burden which the statute down. casts upon them of justifying the proposed advance rates in so far as that justification depends upon the necesis no evidence before us which establishes the necessity for higher rates. "Before any general advance can be permitted it must appear with reasonable certainty that carriers have exer-

cised proper economy in the purchase of their supplies, in the payment of their wages and in the general conduct of their business. There is no testimony tending to show the cost of reproducing these properties."

In his preparation of the opinion in the Western case, Commissioner Franklin K. Lane made an optimistic rethat the contemplated treaty will after the arrangement and assurance that have heretofore existed. If this belief is unfounded, I should be very glad to do what is possible to correct the protected against each other, and as protected against each other, and as a result the revenues of the carriers have increased under regulation, and their dividends and their surplus have increased as in no other period of our from Senator Perkins and Senator history. In the last ten years the rail-Filnt, explaining that the proposed treaty does not affect the immigration rowed over \$4,500,000,000, or twice the amount of the national debt at the close of the Civil War. This is an evidence of the faith the public has in these properties. The rate of dividends and the total amount of dividends have increased more rapidly than the additional mileage built."

Commissioner Lane points out that the Western roads have increased their surplus over 100 per cent. in ten years. In an elaborate discussion of the financial conditions of the various lines, the opinion holds "that the carriers do not, need larger revenues for purposes of maintaining their credit or insuring

them against temporary adversity."

A Constitutional Guaranty. In concluding his opinion, which was adopted unanimously as the expression of the commission, Commissioner Lane

says: "The Constitution of the United States guarantees their carriers against the confiscation of their property or the taking of the same without due process of law. Without this consti-

(Continued on Fifth Pare.)

BUI KEAL FIGHT ON HOUSE FLOOR

Wickersham and Mondell Engage in Furious, Bloodless Battle.

UPROAR REIGNS DURING MELLEE

'Lie" Passed by Wyoming Man, and He Is Assaulted by Delegate From Alaska-Hundred Men Rush to Spot Where Legislators Struggle. Both Apologize.

Washington, D. C., February 23 .-Another bloodless buttle was fought putting into effect the existing rates James Wickersham, of Alaska, made a rush for Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, who was seated at

The big Alaskan's right arm shot out twice in the direction of the man from Wyoming, but members who surrounded the disputants at the time say that both blows fell just short.

The House was in an uproar in an in-stant. Several members hurled themrates, which were increased from \$1.21 selves on Mr. Wickersham; others were to \$1.25. On the remaining struggling with Mr. Mondell, who had the defendants are required re the rates in effect before the drates were published.

This is the disposition made required to the understanding the defendants are required gained his feet and was making for his assailant. Representative Foster, of Vermont, had taken Mr. Wickersham by the throat. This added to the understanding the delegate and controlled anger of the delegate, and for a moment diverted his attack toward the would-be peacemaker. Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, was first to reach Mr. Mondell, who was endeavoring to raise the chair in which ne had been sitting to hurl it at his

Hundred Men in Crowd Members rushed toward the group

Representative Tawney called attention to the fact that the language used by the disputants was clearly unparliamentary and that there should be an apology.

Wickersham Apologizes, "I do apologize," said Mr. Wicker-sham. "I lost my temper." He sat "I think the apology should be

interjected Representative Kelfer, of Ohio. I make my apology as broad as any gentleman in the House wants it." said Mr. Wickersham, "and that is all I have

Mondell then arose. "I uttered no such statement as has been reported in debate," he said. turned to the gentleman from South and said: 'Then he must be a liar.' '

Mr. Mondell sald his reference was to the fact that nothing in the record side of the Cunningham group, to have had disputed this statement.

had disputed this statement.

"My remark was not directed toward the gentleman from Alaska," Mr. Mondell went on, "and it was not uttered in debate, but to a gentleman who stood beside me. I realize, however, that I should not have used the word here, or anywhere, for that matter, and I apologize to the House."

During the applause which followed and I apologize to the House."

During the applause which followed Mr. Mondell's statement Mr. Tawney moved that the House adjourn. On a standing vote the motion apparently was carried, but the opponents of the Alaska leasing bill demanded a roll call. Under this call the motion to adjourn was lost, and the leasing bill was then defeated 151 to 32. The bill had been under a suspension of the rules, and would have required a two-thirds vote for adoption.

Debate Is Warm

Debate Is Warm.

The bill provided for the leasing of coal lands not to exceed 2.560,000 acres on a royalty basis of from 3 to 10 cents a ton. The debate had been surcharged with acrimony. Mr. Madison declared that as a conservation measure the bill was a mockery.

"God save us from this sort of conservation if this is the best the government can do." he cried. The Guggenhelms, Mr. Madison declared, had entered into an agreement with the Cun

Mr. Wickersham pleaded with members not to support the bill. He turned on Mr. Mordell, who favored the measure, and sold:
"If you should make a bill like this (Continued on Seventh Page.)

DECLARES HE HAS NO APOLOGIES TO OFFER

Governor Sharply Defends His Attitude Toward Strode Bill.

RECORD NEEDS NO DEFENSE

Points With Pride to Mann Bill and to His Work for Temperance.

Governor's Work for Temperance I am a total abstainer. The use

of alcohol is absolutely prohibited in the Mansion, where not a drop can be found." "I am not here to defend my rec-

ord, which in my judgment needs no defense. I am willing to be and must be judged by my friends, and what I have been able to accomplish with the results achieved by any other man in Virginia."

"When my end shall come, and in the nature of things it cannot be very many years in the future, I expect to point with pride to the Mann bill, which I drafted and fought through the Legislature, and which closed about 800 saloons, as satisfactory evidence of my belief and efforts in behalf of the central principle of the league, 'the saloon must go,' and I believe I can carry for our fellowmen through the portula of the grave and lay them as humble offerings at the feet of the Master."

"I desire to impress upon every one that while I will, with the help of God, be true to my conscience and the pledges made in good faith and neted upon in good faith by the peo-ple of Virginia, I will not permit either criticism or injustice to abate my zeal in the temperance cause."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Newport News, Va., February 23.— Governor Mann, who presided at tonight's meeting of the Anti-Saloon nor sharply defended the course he took toward the Strode bill, and declared he had no excuses to make or apologies to offer.

and grant remains if Hundred Men in Crowd.

H

Vigorous Work Needed.

"All admit the gravity of such action, and thinking men understand that complete organization is needed, and vigorous work must be done to secure victory in a contest for the repeal of laws which have been upon the statute books practically since Virginia was a State.

"In all movements for reform a standing argument of its opponents is that the people leading and connected with it are not sincere; that what they are doing in the direction of reform is not for reform in fact, but for some other reason which will bring personal benefit, and these arguments are used for the purpose of weakening influence and destroying the effect of leadership.

"Every man at all familian with an

influence and destroying the effect of leadership.

"Every man at all familiar with organizations must know that just in proportion to its solidity is its power. A hundred thousand men, every man cool, brave and under leaders in whom they had confidence, would be invincible, and so an organization such as this, which acts as one man is a this, which acts as one man, is a lower which must be reckoned with like armies, must have plans upon which their battles are fought, and these plans must not be given to the enemy, indeed should only be known to the leaders.

"It follows, therefore, that in the

onemy, indeed should only be known to the leaders.

"It follows, therefore, that in the fight which is about to be made, it is of the utmost importance that good leaders should be selected in whom the league has the most implicit confidence, and whose guidance and direction, as to plans and methods should tion, as to plans and methods, shall be implicitly followed. Great Cause of Crime.

"My experience since I have been in office has satisfied me that the liquor habit is the cause of more crime than all other causes combined, and that if it could be destroyed we would have very many more happy homes, less crime, greater prosperity, and a progress which would satisfy the most ardent lover of his State. My own progress less and opinions have been personal views and opinions have been before the people for many years, as I have been a fighter for temperance for the better part of my life, and when-ever the question comes up and in whatever shape I will always be found on the 'dry' side.
"The sentiments I have just express-

"The sentiments I have just express-cd were written before the league met, with keen anticipation of the good to follow, and with genuine pride in the achievements which I thought would be recounted here. Since that time I have rend the references made to me by the former president of the league, which I icel cannot be passed without no-tice. I regret as much as any one can the necessity of bringing personal mat-ters into the meetings of the league. ters into the meetings of the lengue, and deplore with all my heart the in-eldent which makes it necessary, an apply to Wyoming, you wouldn't dare inclident which cannot by any possito go home. If you made it apply to billty advance the interest of the tem-(Continued on Ninth Page.)



Norris Introduces Two Resolutions in House Alleging Monopolistic Control.

ACTION VERY UNLIKELY

Brazilian Producers, Americans and Europeans Charged With the "Corner."

Washington, D. C., February 23 .-Two resolutions asserting the existence market by Brazilian producing interests and Americans and Europeans interested with them, and calling respectively

\$75,000,000 of 5 per cent, bonds, which this foreign syndicate took up. Brazil guaranteed these bonds and provided a agreement provided was to be remitted saying he still believed there are such cate, and provided for a committee of given the "dry" people the legislation seven men, six of whom were to be they wanted. to these interests in the bond syndiselected by the financiers in the syndicate and one by the Brazilian govern- about Mr. Glass's position of ment itself, the committee to from Brazil

Heavy General Selling.

New York, February 23 .- There was heavy general selling in the coffee mar-ket to-day, with prices closing at a de-on prohibition. cline of from twenty to forty points, following reports that a resolution had een introduced into Congress asking Hatcher, of Broad Street Methodish for an investigation of an alleged coffee Church, of Richmond, and a little band whose remaining supply, amounting to trolled by a marketing committee of bankers and merchants whose headquarters are abroad.

While reports of possible Federal action undoubtedly caused considerable day, the weakness seemed to originate somewhat cheaper offerings from Bra-

A LOVE THAT COOLED

New York, February 23.—Letters telling of a love that cooled were put in evidence to-day in the trial of the \$100,000 breach of promise suit, sought by Annette Berthe Grunspan, a pretty Russian girl, against William English Walling, a wealthy Socialist worker and writer. A threat for vengeance is contained in one missive sent by Miss Grunspan to Walling, whom, the letters stated, she had pursued from Europe to New York and back to Eutope again.

"When I am not pursuing you some "When I am not pursuing you some "They backed him up in his

RENEWS DEMAND FOR AN ELECTION ON STATE-WIDE

Anti-Saloon League Maintains Position of a Year Ago.

CONTINUES FIGHT ON NEWSPAPERS

Goes on Record as Upholding Criticism of Legislative Committee as Prepared by Dr. Cannon-Dr. E. T. Wellford Elected President. Address by Governor.

Election on State-Wide Demanded by League

At its final session the Anti-Saloon League reaffirmed its demand for s bill permitting the people to call an election by petition on the question of State-wide prohibition. It also called on the Legislature to pro-hibit the intrastate shipments of inhibit the intrastate shipments of intoxicating liquors into dry territory,
Governor Mann made a sharp defense of his attitude toward the
Strode-Myers bill, which had been
criticized by the president of the
league at its opening session.

Over the Protest of Dr. S. C.
Hatcher, of Richmond, and a few
others, the league ways or recent

others, the lengue went on record as classifying "some of the newspapers" which accept liquor advertise-ments with the white-aproned barments with the white-aproned bartender, and denouncing them as
partners in the business of the saloon,
Dr. E. T. Wellford, of Newport
News, was chosen president, and
other officers were elected.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Newport News, Va., February 23 .- As the net result of the tenth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, which adjourned to-night, the league reaffirms its demand for a bill

lature, and said the manly thing for Professor Jordan to do was to name surtax of 5 francs a bag, which the them. The latter did not do so, though men with influence which could have

Mr. Byrd also had something to say control night, putting the blame for the dethe sale and disposition of the coffee fects in the registration laws rather the Constitutional Convention of which Mr. Glass was a member, than on the Legislature, which the Lynchburg man denounced last night.

Dr. Hatcher Protests.

for an investigation of an alleged content of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. This was supposed to refer to of cool-headed, fair-minded men trust. day went on record as classifying "some of the newspapers," which acover 6,000,000 bags, is said to be con- cept liquor advertising, with the white aproned bartender, and denouncing "some of the papers" which oppose the prohibition method of dealing with the liquor question, as partners in the business of the saloon.

Led by hot-headed men, who see no argument which does not coincide with their own theories, and by men whose minds have been poisoned until they suspect the motives of men as pure as they, the delegates did that which Dr. Hatcher warned them would inevitably hurt the cause, for It is Told About in Suit of Jilted Rus- which they gathered in the city of stan Girl. Newport News. They indorsed what

Europe to New York and back to Eutiope again.

"When I am not pursuing you some
one clse is," the letter went on. "I
am not going to see you get away I
am trying you with sweetness, Wally,
just once more. But remember, Wally,
I am no longer a little girl, but a
woman who can and will get very
geance."

Dozen Killed in Mine.

Tonopah, Nev., February 23.—Adozen
men are dead, nine are in a hospital
and several are still imprisoned in the
Belmout mine to-night following a fire
to-day.